Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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State Conventions Hasten to Endorse Equal Suffrage

From New Hampshire to New Mexico State Parties Show Eagerness to Follow the Lead Set at Chicago and St. Louis

If the list of party endorsements continues to grow as it has in the past few weeks, there will be no doubt of the ratification of a Federal suffrage amendment when it is passed. Four years ago Illinois suffragists went before a Democratic State convention in a vain attempt to secure a suffrage plank. On Sept. 26 of this year the same band of women had the satisfaction of hearing an unequivocal declaration for full suffrage from the same party which formerly refused, and in addition heard a woman nominated as a candidate-at-large for presidential elector. This woman, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, was the leader of the suffragists who visited the convention four years ago.

The suffrage plank reads as follows: "We, the delegates of the Democratic party of Illinois, in convention assembled, believe in the fundamental principles of equal rights; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we favor the extension of full suffrage to women."

The delegation of women appearing before the convention included Mrs. George Bass, who spoke on behalf of the plank. The resolution was offered by Thomas M. Sullivan.

The New York Republicans, in convention at Saratoga Springs on Sept. 28, declared for a resubmission of the suffrage amendment in 1917.

Both parties in New Hampshire have come out in favor of equal suffrage. According to the Boston Herald, "Woman suffrage was sidetracked," by the Republicans, "by simply stating that the party stands for what Hughes stands for, and Hughes stands for votes for women." But the statement that they "endorse the declarations of the Republican national platform of 1916," is surely broad enough to include woman suffrage.

The Democrats include in their platform a suffrage plank which declares: "We favor the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage."

The endorsement of the Republicans of New Mexico reads: "The Republican party, in national convention, reaffirming its faith in a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, has declared in favor of the extension of the franchise to women, recognizing the right of each State to settle this question for itself. The Republican party in New Mexico, accepting this suggestion, declares in favor of the submission to the vote of its electorate of a constitutional amendment granting such franchise to her adult people without regard to sex."

The Democratic party followed with this declaration: "The Democratic party in its national convention has declared in favor of the extension of the elective franchise to women, recognizing the right of each State to settle this question for itself. The Democratic party in New Mexico, in conformity with the national platform, declares in favor of the submission to the vote of its people of the question of a constitutional amendment granting franchise to all her adult people regardless of sex."

Vermont Republicans merely endorsed the national platform as a whole; but the Democrats came out with one of the strongest of planks: "We demand that the ballot be placed in the hands of the women on an equality with men."

A CALL TO ACTION

Whereas, The women of one fourth of the States of the Union are entitled to vote for President in November; and

Whereas, The women of Australia, New Zealand, a large part of Canada, and several important European countries now vote upon equal terms with men; and

Whereas, The unenfranchised women of the United States are as intelligent, law-abiding and patriotic as any women in the world, be it

Resolved, That we thank those members of Congress from our State who have heretofore voted for the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, and call upon all candidates for the House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate to pledge their aid, if elected, by vote and influence, to secure the submission of a Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment for ratification by the Legislatures of the several States.

Suffrage Organizations All Over the United States Joined in Passing This Resolution on Federal Amendment Day, October 7.

HER WORDS HAVE REAL VALUE NOW

Voting Woman of Golden State Has Raised Man's Respect for Her Sex

According to Mrs. E. D. Knight, president of the California State Federation of Woman's Clubs, the advantages of the ballot to women are even greater in experience than in anticipation.

In a recent speech Mrs. Knight said: "Suffrage has raised the status of woman in California, has changed man's attitude toward her, causing an increased deference, an increased valuation of her words. There has been a marked increase of interest in the woman's point of view, not only by individuals, but by organizations. Women have quietly studied political issues, plied their male relatives and friends with questions (to which nothing but straight answers are accepted), and have shown a surprising aptness for fulfilling the duties of citizens, as well as a keen intuition where the measurement of candidates for office was concerned. Suffrage has increased woman's opportunity; it has put a refining influence around the polls; it has strengthened the family bond."

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH FAVORS

Annual Vermont Convention Holds Suffrage in No Way Inheres in Sex

An equal suffrage resolution was adopted at the annual convention of the Universalist churches of Vermont recently held in St. Johnsbury. It reads:

"As an act of justice to woman as a human being, and as a responsible and accountable member of society, we favor her enfranchisement on the ground that the right of suffrage in no way inheres in sex. To this end we advocate full suffrage for the women of Vermont, and, through a Federal Amendment, for the women of the entire country."

British Parliament to Receive Adult Suffrage Resolution

"Votes for Women" Reports that in House of Commons Sir John Simon and Committee Decide to Make Provision for Wide Extension of Equal Suffrage

The outlook of the suffragists in England is now more promising of success than ever before. Mr. Asquith has admitted that the women have presented, in their demand for inclusion in any new franchise reform, a perfectly unanswerable case. The question which seems to be causing most disagreement among members of Parliament is whether the revision of the franchise shall take place before or after the war is over.

"A strong movement has developed in Parliament," says the Christian Science Monitor, "in favor of adult suffrage as the simplest and most satisfactory solution of the difficulties of war. The tremendous movement of the electors of Great Britain, brought about by the war, has deprived soldiers, sailors, munition workers and others of their qualifications for the right to vote. The attitude of the government, as expressed by Mr. Asquith, was that these questions should be delayed until after the war, but suffragists object to this course for several reasons.

"They admit the preoccupation of the Cabinet with war problems, but hold that reconstruction problems will leave ministers equally little time for consideration of the franchise. There would therefore be a danger of the next Parliament being elected without women's votes and without the votes of many soldiers and sailors also. Soldiers and sailors, they maintain, must be put in possession of the right to vote during the war, so that they may be in a position to vote in an election which may occur at any time during the war or after. Suffragists are certainly anxious that the matter should be dealt with during the war, while political prejudices are laid aside. Moreover, the prime minister and others have admitted that women must have a voice in the social reconstruction which will follow the war, and women ask how they can have a voice if they have to wait for their votes till after the next election."

"Votes for Women," the official organ of the United Suffragists of England, says:

"The adult suffrage movement grows rapidly and is by no means confined to any one political party. At a meeting in the House of Commons on Aug. 21, presided over by Sir John Simon, some thirty M. P.'s representing all parties were present, and the following resolution was passed unanimously: 'That this meeting is of opinion that provision should be made during the war for a wide extension of the suffrage, so as to secure a register representative of men and women to elect the Parliament which will deal with the various problems of reconstruction after the war.'

"Sir John Simon has handed in this resolution in the form of a notice to come up for discussion after the recess. A great deal will depend upon the reception of this motion in the House, which again will depend very much upon the success of the franchise conference during the recess. The suffrage situation has indeed become a Parliamentary one for the moment."

"Votes for Women" remarks upon the noticeable change in the press comment of the English papers in regard to equal suffrage. The Observer led the way, and in its leading article of Aug. 13 (Lucy Stone's birthday) it said: "The time has come to give a new meaning to democracy, to make it a real thing, the true voice of the whole nation and not of a part more or less arbitrarily selected. Once for all let us simplify the thing. Let the right

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ONTARIO THE NEXT TO GIVE JUSTICE

Toronto Star Says Liberal Leader of Province is a Suffrage Advocate

Now that woman suffrage has achieved more than a million square miles of territory in Canada, the movement is growing in interest in the eastern provinces. Says the Toronto Star of Sept. 21: "These western provinces have an area about the same as Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and they may some day nearly equal the eastern provinces in population.

"In addition to that, there is no evidence that the heart of Ontario is hardened against woman suffrage. We have been thinking about other things. But the leader of the Liberal party has declared himself for woman suffrage, and the leader of the Government has shown himself open to persuasion in other matters."

DR. SHAW MERITS VOTE PRIVILEGE

Metropolitan Press Comments on Leader's Atlantic City Epigram

During her address at the National Woman Suffrage Convention at Atlantic City, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said: "This republic is not a bread line. America is not a soup kitchen. The object of a republic is not to furnish education to tender-hearted ladies, but to make opportunities for men, women and children to live."

These sentences of Dr. Shaw's were used as a text for two editorials in metropolitan newspapers.

Said the Newark Evening News of Sept. 11:

"One of these ladies, at least, whether tender-hearted or not, has evidently been educated to a

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Some Colorado Opinions

The Woman's Journal from now to November will give a large part of its space to testimony from the equal suffrage States. Almost all the distinguished public men of those States are on record for suffrage, but we shall give testimony chiefly from men and women who are not in politics. We begin this week with Colorado. The quotations cited here are only a small fraction of the mass of evidence in hand.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey says: "The case for equal suffrage could well afford to rest on the record made by the voting women. In no single State have they failed to bring a better, cleaner and more independent note into politics; and there is not a statute book on which women have written that does not contain more humane laws as a result."

General Irving Hale, of Denver: "The general effect of woman suffrage has been decidedly beneficial. It has exerted a good influence along the lines of making elections more orderly, leading women to take a more intelligent interest in public questions and thus broadening their minds, and making it harder to secure the nomination and election of notoriously bad candidates. There is less danger of women neglecting their domestic duties on account of suffrage than for society. More women vote in the better districts than in the slums, and the proportion of refined and intelligent voters to the ignorant and depraved is larger among women than among men. The women's influence on the whole has been against political corruption; but there is still room for improvement. *The idea that laws are less well enforced because women cannot fight is too ridiculous for serious comment.* If all the men who cannot or do not fight should be disfranchised, the polls would be as lonesome as a sea-bathing resort in December."

Professor Andrew H. Wood of the Denver Law School, who says he was formerly an anti-suffragist, writes to Myron E. Douglas of Woodbury, N. J.:

"The effect of the women's vote upon our legislation is very great, tending to make our laws more humane and to adapt them to what the health, education and moral welfare of the people require. The women have instigated or made possible such legislation as our mothers' compensation law, our strict child labor laws, our eight-hour law for women, our drastic non-support law, our white slave law, and our law taking the schools out of politics. They have also been most responsible for our extensive establishment of children's hospitals and homes, maternity homes, schools for the blind, and for mental defectives, juvenile courts, bureau of child and animal protection, free employment agencies, travelling libraries, and ex-convict labor associations.

"The women do want the ballot, and they do vote. Colorado casts about twice as many votes in proportion to her population as any male suffrage State.

"Our women's vote causes the nomination of better men for office, and decreases corruption in politics. Our criminals are only about five per cent. women, and the women avoid crimes in respect to the ballot box to the same extent as they avoid crimes in other matters. The women, by suffrage, have not brought about a political millennium, but practical-minded people do not expect that of any measure. It is certain that, as a whole, our women have always been an influence for good in our politics.

"The women seldom seek office. I have seen no cases of women neglecting their homes or their children, or of their losing their womanliness or refinement. The casting of a ballot once a year or so has no more evil effect upon them than results from their being permitted to go to the court house with about the same frequency to pay taxes. So far as they devote themselves to any study of economic problems, or to any effort toward bettering social conditions, the effect upon them seems to be simply broadening and educating. I have heard many divorce cases tried, but I have never yet heard of political difference causing a separation of man and wife."

Judge Riner (a former opponent): "I am now an ardent advocate of woman suffrage. It brings politics to the fireside, and is a constant incentive to education on the great subject of government."

The Rev. C. Bradley: "The women have taken hold of public matters as perfectly independent citizens, and all parties and candidates have had to figure upon their vote as an uncertain factor." He cites a number of cases where the women defeated bad candidates.

Mrs. H. R. Hodder: "I cannot remember one of the standard objections to equal suffrage which I have not seen disproven over and over in Colorado."

Mrs. Anna M. Scott (former president East Denver Women's Republican League): "Woman suffrage in Colorado is a great success."

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs: "The best women of Colorado have far more conscience in exercising their responsibilities as voters than the men of the same class. I have yet to learn of a family quarrel arising from political discussion. There is a splendid womanly independence in being a voting citizen; and there is a much more chivalrous devotion and respect on the part of men, who look upon their sisters not as playthings, nor as property, but as equals and fellow citizens."

Mrs. Katherine A. G. Patterson: "The experience of Colorado demonstrates that women are less partisan than men, and more scrupulous as to the character of candidates.

"The disreputable women represent, in any city of the United States, but an infinitesimal portion of its population, and the vote of that class in Denver is confined practically to three precincts out of 120.

"The question is often asked if the franchise brings respectable women into contact with these sisters of darkness. Distinctly and emphatically, no. Respectable women vote in their own respectable precincts, and meet at the booths their own respectable neighbors, who are as courteous on that day as on every other day."

Rev. George L. Burroughs of Sterling: "Only those who are ignorant of its workings object to woman suffrage."

Rev. N. F. Milliken, Fort Collins: "There is not the least likelihood of woman suffrage in Colorado being repealed. We know a good thing when we have it."

Hon. T. M. Patterson, former U. S. Senator: "On the whole, woman suffrage in Colorado has had a healthful and elevating influence. The fact that women have the ballot has secured in Denver a far more rigorous execution of the laws against gambling."

Mrs. A. J. Peavey: "Corrupt politicians do not like women in politics. Corrupt men are afraid of the woman vote. Very few good men oppose equal suffrage, for they have nothing to fear and much to hope."

C. H. S. Whipple: "Equal suffrage in Colorado has been and is a success. In every instance women in office have shown aptitude for their work, as well as ability and unswerving honesty."

Dr. Margaret Long (daughter of formerly Secretary of the Navy Long): "No one interested in good government ever finds the women voters a hindrance, and they often find them a help."

Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford Harper of Durango, former Treasurer of the State Federation of Women's Clubs:

"To attempt to speak of the benefits of equal suffrage is like writing of the blessings of health, the benefits of sunshine, or any other self-evident fact. I would think it unnecessary did I not remember that when the men of Colorado in 1893 voted for equal suffrage, many of our women were opposed and worked against it; and I shall always be mortified to have to admit that I was one of that number.

"Seeing is believing, and it is seeing the benefits of equal suffrage, not only to our women, but to our men, that has made me the most enthusiastic of equal suffragists.

"We do not claim that no mistakes have been made or that women have completely purified politics. As some one has said, 'They have not yet purified society, though long members of it.' But, because of women's interest, better polling places have been provided and better men are placed in nomination. Politicians have learned that for a principle women will organize, work without pay, and vote to put down the wrong.

"It is our progressive, intelligent women who take the most interest in our elections. The illiterate and disreputable are not much in evidence, as they do not take the same interest in the vital questions of the day.

"Instead of equal suffrage causing men to have less respect for women, one of its most noticeable results is the increased respect and deference with which we are treated.

"I know I am voicing the opinion of our leading women when I say that the result has been good, and nothing but good. It has made our women more self-reliant, more tolerant, more keenly interested in affairs of State and nation, and broader in every way."

Mrs. Alice Randall, former President of the New Century Club of Manzinola:

"Political questions are oftener discussed in general society, and the opinion of the women seems to carry more weight when there is a vote behind it. In local politics, equal suffrage certainly makes a difference. For instance, we had a very poor school last year, and this spring the politicians, who wanted to run the school 'cheap,' nominated the village blacksmith for school trustee, because he was willing to be 'shaped' by them. Had it not been for the women, he would have been victorious, instead of a college graduate of fine attainments.

"On election day it was interesting to watch the line of farm wagons around the polls, in which were seated whole families out for a holiday. Either the father or one of the older children would hold the baby while the mother voted. The farmers' wives vote, almost without exception. Several have told me that it had opened their minds to a broader outlook and given them thoughts beyond their daily toil. No one, I believe, regrets the privilege given her. In every community the good outnumber the bad, and the influence of good women far outreaches the influence of the baser element."

Mrs. Ralph W. King, former President of the Saturday Afternoon Club of Greeley:

"When the (suffrage) law was passed, I was rather skeptical as to the outcome, but I can truthfully say that I believe very great benefits have been derived from it, and if there have been any evil results, I have never seen them. There has been a great improvement in municipal affairs because of the women's vote. One thing is certain, and acknowledged by all, that if the matter was again put to vote, woman suffrage would be carried by twice the previous majority.

"As I write, I am lying propped up in bed with a tiny mite of humanity beside me, and you may understand how earnestly I feel when I tell you that I believe I shall be a better mother to my baby and be more able to guide his thoughts in the right way, because of the rights I have in being a Colorado woman."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey writes: "Woman suffrage in Colorado has more than demonstrated its justice. No one would dare to propose its repeal; and if left to the men of the State, any proposition to revoke it would be overwhelmingly defeated.

"Many good laws have been secured in Colorado which would not have been secured but for the power and influence of women.

"I have never seen one evil as the result of woman suffrage.

"While many bad men have been elected in spite of woman suffrage, they have not been elected because of woman suffrage. If the women alone had a vote, it would result in a class of men in public office whose character for morality, honesty and courage would be of a much higher order."

"The Colorado coal strike was a man's war, and upon men only rests the responsibility for the rejection of conferences and the subsequent wretchedness. Yet it was women, and women alone, who gathered in mass meeting after Ludlow, and forced the Governor to ask for federal troops in order that bloodshed might end. The voting men of Michigan and West Virginia and New Jersey and Massachusetts are not blamed for industrial war, but, by some peculiar process of reasoning, the voting women of Colorado are expected to end every strike."

Mrs. Alberta C. Taylor of Denver (daughter of ex-Governor Chapman of Alabama): "It is a fact and not a fancy that the character of candidates for office is far more carefully considered than formerly. . . . As committee woman for my ward in the late city election I was made to feel as much at ease doing political work as though it had been a social event, or something in the interest of philanthropy. A very agreeable and instructive ward meeting was held in my parlors, where speeches were made by candidates and women voters informed about things which all citizens should know and take an interest in."

Mrs. H. J. Furness, former President of the Mutual Improvement Club of Longmont:

"Equal suffrage has not impaired the happiness of the home. There are always Mrs. Jellybys, but they might as well be occupied with suffrage as with the Hottentots. The good and intelligent women who go to the polls far outnumber the bad and ignorant. I was one of those who were not in favor of women's voting, but wherever they have taken a hand in public political work, the moral atmosphere is admitted by all to be purer. At every election more women vote. In many cases better men have been elected. In towns where the license question has been the issue the

temperance party has nearly always won, and equal suffrage has certainly stimulated women to a more intelligent study of public questions, and given them a broader outlook generally, and they certainly have a growing sense of civic responsibility."

William Stapleton, former Editor of the Denver Republican: "Nothing could induce the intelligent people of Colorado to revoke women suffrage, if they had the power. Women appear to show as much intelligence and to take as deep an interest as the men, and their influence is almost entirely cast for right and decency and good government. Everybody admits that their presence in politics and at the polls has compelled the nomination and election of a better class of officials. No evil effects are discernible, either to the women themselves or to our public affairs."

Mrs. Frank N. Briggs, former President of the Woman's Club of Victor:

"I am one of those women who did not care for the ballot; but, realizing that there are many of our sisters who must take a man's place in the world, I now believe that they should have a man's privileges.

"I do not find that woman suffrage has increased corruption in politics. The polling places are certainly more quiet, orderly and respectable. The woman's vote is not decreasing, but rather increasing. The results have been emphatically good in the line of stimulating women to a more intelligent study of public questions. I do not believe there is a State in the Union where the true, womanly woman receives more respect and consideration than in Colorado, and there has certainly never been a time when her influence has been so marked.'"

Professor Harry E. Kelly, formerly of the Iowa State University, later practising law in Denver, says, in an open letter to State Senator A. H. Gale, of Iowa:

"Since I came to Colorado, you have frequently requested me to state my opinion of woman suffrage. I came here with very little interest in the subject, and perhaps with very little respect for it. Having resided in Colorado nearly seven years and having observed the political and social conditions here, I have rather unconsciously arrived at an opinion.

"The great value in woman suffrage is that it gives dynamic force to a fresh and vital interest in the State. Women are not much concerned with mere partisan politics. They are interested in the questions which we may call more distinctly social. Their interests centre around questions affecting education, public cleanliness, public morality, civic beauty, charities and correction, public health, public libraries—and such subjects as more intimately affect home life and conduce to the prosperity of the family. Men lose sight of these important considerations in the scramble of partisan warfare for offices, but women will not see them obscured by anything. It gives us an increased breadth of public interest in social welfare.

"Colorado has never even heard of a case of family discord that was ever alleged to have originated in woman suffrage. The right to vote has not made women less dutiful as wives and mothers, nor had any other effect on their character than to widen their intellectual horizon.

"Measured by its deeds, woman suffrage has proved its right to exist as the permanent policy of Colorado."

"Equal suffrage has brought practically no loss and some decided gain," says Helen L. Sumner, in summing up the results of her investigation in Colorado (Page 260 of her book, "Equal Suffrage". Garbled quotations from this book are often made by the opponents of equal rights).

John Lawson: "Equal suffrage has always had my hearty endorsement."

Mr. A. Lawrence Lewis is almost the only respectable man in Colorado who has written anything against woman suffrage. In an article published in The Outlook of June 27, 1906, he makes the following admission:

"A very noteworthy change wrought by woman's suffrage has been the raising of the requirements as to moral character, judged solely by their private lives, of men elected, especially to offices in our cities. . . . Since the extension of the franchise to women political parties have learned the inadvisability of nominating drunkards, notorious libertines, gamblers, retail liquor dealers, and men who engage in similar discredited occupations, because the women almost always vote them down."

W. H. Bryant, President of the Honest Election League of Denver:

"As a result of my own experience in the work of the league, I find that women have practically nothing to do with the fraudulent voting."

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, former President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs:

"The Colorado club member is a woman with keys at her girdle, and with these keys she gains entrance to prisons and places where defectives are kept, and carries sweetness and light and a better administration of justice. Instead of woman's influence being lessened, it is greatly increased."

Mrs. William J. Kerr, former President of the Century Club of Pueblo:

"Has woman suffrage impaired the happiness of the home? Emphatically and positively, no. Its tendency in the home has been to bring its members closer together. The family now feel a common interest in the public weal. They discuss existing conditions, proposed remedies and pending legislation. Topics of new interest engross their thoughts, and the family life takes on new coloring and broader sympathies. In all my acquaintance, I cannot recall a single home made less happy by equal suffrage. In my own home, husband and sons join me in the discussion of live topics. The enlarged and widened fields have opened up new and delightful avenues of thought.

"Since the adoption of equal suffrage, there has been a great change in the conduct of the primaries. At elections, the booths are free from rowdyism, brawling and fighting. The two-dollar bill is no longer flashed in the face of the voter; if bribery is resorted to, it is by stealth. To the honor of Colorado manhood, women are treated with marked courtesy in the exercise of their right to vote.

"Political parties no longer dare to affront public sentiment by the nomination of an open profligate or debauchee. Consequently our offices are filled by incumbents who are at least outwardly respectable.

"Our intelligent women almost all vote. Among the ignorant and degraded, a large number are averse to voting.

"Colorado women have largely extended their usefulness. What was formerly mere sentiment has developed into a keen sense of personal responsibility and personal duty. Civic affairs have been grasped intelligently, and in this and other Colorado cities women have inaugurated and carried into successful practice park and street improvements, sanitary reforms, Pingree Gardens, rescue homes and kindred work.

"The entry of women into the domain of active politics has created no Utopia, established no millennium; but it has done much to encourage progress, stimulate moral sentiment, add to the beauty of the home and of the community, and foster and promote every good work. In a word, equal suffrage has disappointed its enemies and gratified its friends. It is an unqualified success, and is here to stay."

Margaret D. Conway, Denver's amusement censor: "Woman suffrage is breaking down party lines and rearing lines between good and evil."

Mrs. F. Flansberg, President of Colorado Springs Federation of Women's Clubs: "It has made us independent thinkers, given us self-respect and the profound respect of the men."

The Women's Civic Federation of Denver, a nonpartisan organization of several thousand women, after an attack in the Eastern press upon equal suffrage, published an official statement declaring that it had had none of the bad results alleged. They mentioned a number of good measures secured by women, declared that "temperance legislation has been materially assisted," that woman's tendency to economy was shown by the fact that the printing committee of the House of Representatives, under a woman's chairmanship, cost the State $2,000 less than ever before; and that men were as courteous to women as ever. "Characteristic of western chivalry is the improvement that woman's presence has made in primary meetings and polling booths. In many precincts where formerly they were held in stables or drinking saloons, primaries are now convened in home parlors, polling booths are arranged in respectable buildings, and voting is always conducted with decorum. . . . The vocation of housewife is no whit less honored than before the acknowledgment of our individuality as citizens. We still love our husbands, children and homes. Under the pressure of responsibility we have a living interest in the moral and social issues of the day, which we did not feel in the time of disfranchisement, when we had no incentive to study the principles involved. We believe that the sympathy and co-operation of men and women in the things that concern good government is an important step in the process of social evolution."

Another official answer drawn up by the Civic Federation to one of these periodic attacks on equal suffrage notes the fact that "gamblers, liquor dealers, political bosses and corporation manipulators" dislike woman's vote, and expresses the belief that most of the bad reports about it come from such sources.

"In no other State has more earnest effort been made in behalf of reform legislation," says this document. After enumerating various good laws secured by the women, and other good bills introduced by women's organizations and pending, it says:

"It is true that such measures may be inaugurated by those who have no ballot, but it is certain that the women of Colorado never took such general and vital interest in these questions until they were educated by responsibility.

"The intelligent and unflagging interest of women in all school affairs is said by newcomers to be without parallel in other States.

"The experience of Colorado refutes many of the objections which have been urged by the anti-suffragists. Do we find the burden onerous? The duty of citizenship compels an intelligent outlook upon the questions of the day. This obligation lies with equal weight upon every thoughtful woman, voter or non-voter. The mere act of voting, of course, requires but a few moments. The daily and weekly visit of the wage-earning woman to shop and market involve vastly more time and perplexity than the annual and semi-annual visit to the polls.

"In Denver, members of the Civic Federation on election day go out armed with a big cloak called the 'Federation cloak,' with decent shoes for the use of those whose patriotism might be eclipsed by pride. One member looks after the babies and the household, while another is chaperoning the mother to the polls. In such service and comradeship we come upon something far deeper and nobler than mere politics. The duties of citizenship are not superadded to the cares of woman's life; they simply displace a host of trivial and unworthy interests. We hear in Colorado no complaints about neglected homes and children. Why should a woman neglect her home because of the franchise, any more than a man should neglect his business for the same reason? The majority of husbands and wives sympathize on the subject of politics. When there is a difference of opinion, it creates no ill will. Many husbands take a generous pride in having the wife do exactly as she pleases. Some busy men delegate politics to their wives as they do religion, saying: 'If you will investigate and find the best candidates, I will vote that ticket.' The simple truth is that women, as compared with men, have vastly more leisure for such work. We wish that those who bewail domestic infelicity might visit our beautiful Colorado homes.

"Women occupy positions in public institutions and on the school boards. In this latter sphere they are pre-eminently successful. Economy in administration, attention to sanitary details, manual training for the practical duties of life, and especial emphasis on ethical discipline, have marked woman's administration.

"Does the exercise of political rights rob woman of her essential womanliness? In our judgment, no valuable traits are lost, but nobler powers are developed. The questions decided at the polls are, in their last analysis, moral and religious questions. On election day we go to the polls with our husbands, sons and daughters. The booths are always orderly and respectable; we meet our friends and neighbors; we experience only courtesy; we record our opinions in decorous manner, and feel no sense of immodesty or strangeness. To us 'election day is the sacrament of citizenship, a festival of solemn obligation.' Divine patience, disinterested service, faithfulness in details, loyalty to principles rather than to organizations, traits acquired by the discipline of domestic life—these are the gifts which the women of Colorado may lay on the altar of their country. Motherhood is the pledge that these qualities will never fail."

M. E. Rogers: "Since suffrage has become an assured success in Colorado there are few superfluous women. Women think and work. If any practical work of reform is projected, the club woman is chosen to execute it."

Mrs. B. F. Hottel, former President of the Woman's Club of Fort Collins: "This has become a prohibition city entirely through the voting of the ladies. Everything about the voting places is clean and orderly, and I never yet have heard a profane word. Equal suffrage could not impair the happiness of homes, as it only takes a few moments to vote, and few of our sex care to become politicians. I think our gentlemen respect us more since we have political views and are able to express them to some effect. As I am a Southerner, it took me quite a while to become imbued with the ideals which I have expressed; but now I am a great advocate of the ballot."

Mrs. Ednah Roney, secretary of the Women's Literary Club of Ward:

"My experience of equal suffrage is confined to the narrow limits of a mining camp. The women here, with few exceptions, vote, and are glad of the opportunity. We go to the polls with our husbands, vote as we think right, and are always treated with the greatest consideration and respect. There has been one great good result, if no others—that of stimulating women to a more intelligent study of public questions."

Hon. A. B. McGaffey: "There has been nothing to regret in Colorado's experience with women in politics."

James Hutchinson Kerr (a Colorado pioneer): "When the suffrage agitation began in Colorado we had more laws to protect domestic animals than we had to protect women and children. As women have gained power on the platform, at the ballot box, in the legislative halls, in like proportion have the interests of home, society and humanity been promoted."

(Continued on page 326.)

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Today, all over the country, women are holding meetings and passing resolutions calling for the submission of a Federal Amendment for woman suffrage.

There is every reason why the request should be granted, and no reason why it should be refused. It cannot be refused much longer. Every man of political foresight knows that the passage of the measure through Congress is a certainty in the near future.

Putting the Federal Amendment through Congress is not giving women the ballot. Congress has no power to amend the constitution by its own action. But it has the power to place the amendment before the Legislatures of the 48 States for their acceptance or rejection. That is what it is asked to do, and what it must do before long. If the Legislatures of three fourths of the States ratify the amendment, it then becomes law.

The rapid growth of the national suffrage movement is shown by the loud outcry raised against it. The opponents of equal rights are actually scared blue for fear the Legislatures of 36 States will join in ratifying that nation-wide suffrage amendment. Ten years ago, or even five, they had no such fear. But within the last four years the number of suffrage States has doubled, and now the whole situation is changed.

A. S. B.

MAKE IT A REAL REPUBLIC

Why should the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage be passed by Congress and ratified by the States?

First, because equal suffrage is just; second, because experience has proved it to be expedient.

The justice of it hardly needs to be argued. Its expediency is proved by the overwhelming concensus of opinion on the part of those who have tried it. If we wanted to know how anything else worked, we should ask the people who had had practical experience of it, and we should believe their experience in preference to anybody's guess. Again and again large numbers of men and women in the suffrage States have been asked for information on this question, and the answers have been almost all one way.

The editor of the Christian Endeavor World wrote to 25 ministers, most of them Doctors of Divinity, taking their names at random from among his subscribers in the enfranchised States. He asked how equal suffrage was working. He got 25 replies, of which only one said it was working badly. The ministers testified that equal suffrage was "a grand school for the mothers of the republic."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe sent a circular letter of inquiry to all the ministers of five denominations in the oldest four enfranchised States, asking whether equal suffrage worked well or ill. She got 624 replies, 516 in favor, 62 unfavorable and 46 on the fence. The replies from the Episcopal clergy were in favor, more than two to one; from the Baptist ministers, seven to one; from the Congregational ministers, about eight to one; from the Methodist ministers, more than ten to one, and from the Presbyterian ministers, more than eleven to one.

The ministers of all these various denominations agreed in saying that equal suffrage had broadened women's minds and led them to take a more intelligent interest in public affairs; that it had not made them in the least less good as wives and mothers, but on the contrary had rendered them more companionable to their husbands and better able to teach their sons. The ministers also declared that equal suffrage had strengthened women's power for good, that it had made elections more orderly and had helped the causes of education and temperance. They were agreed that the good and intelligent women voted much more generally than the bad and ignorant, and they were emphatic in saying that the women showed a greater tendency than men to "scratch" bad candidates.

The New York Survey is one of the country's leading philanthropic journals, a sort of unofficial organ of the National Conference of Charities. Last year the editor addressed a letter of inquiry about woman suffrage to all his subscribers in the suffrage States, and published the outcome in The Survey of Oct. 23, 1915. He received 633 answers, of which only 15 were unfavorable. The Survey said editorially:

"They were asked whether they believe in woman suffrage, yes or no, and why; whether it has produced tangible results in legislation, particularly for women and children; changes in city or State administration, in politics and public opinion, in the tone of their towns; whether it is making for progress or reaction.

"Seldom has The Survey had, on any subject, so many hearty, whole-souled, eager responses to an inquiry. All the questions are answered overwhelmingly in the affirmative. Not one subscriber reports any evidence of the breakdown of home life as the result of women's voting—a point of particular interest to the many Survey subscribers whose main task is the conservation of the family. The reasons given for believing in suffrage cover practically every claim ever made for it."

The answers came from all classes—bishops and college presidents, lawyers and ministers, officers of mercantile clubs and of the Y. M. C. A., social workers, mothers of families, commissioners of public works, superintendents of schools and members of child labor commissions.

The Literary Digest lately took a census of editors, and the opinions of the editors in the suffrage States were overwhelmingly favorable. The New York Sun, the Brooklyn Eagle and other papers have recently made extended inquiries, with the same result.

To anyone with open mind, these hundreds of testimonials from disinterested eye-witnesses ought to be absolutely convincing. Still more convincing is the broad fact that equal suffrage has spread constantly from one adjoining State to another, and that there is nowhere any move to repeal it.

A. S. B.

THE OTHER SIDE

What have the opponents of equal rights to offer, to offset this mass of testimony? They use three lines of argument. In the first place, they quote from the small minority in the enfranchised States, who disapprove of equal suffrage. In most cases the character or record of these persons is such as to deprive their opinions of weight. In Colorado, for instance, there are only one man and only one woman who make a specialty of fighting equal suffrage and trying to keep other States from adopting it—Mr. J. B. Maling and Mrs. Francis W. Goddard. For years Mr. Maling was the henchman of Evans, a notoriously corrupt corporation boss of Denver. His misstatements about Colorado called out last spring a remarkable manifesto denying these "silly and slanderous stories." It was signed by sixty-nine prominent men, including most of the leading business men of Denver, as well as distinguished physicians and clergymen. The City Federation, a delegate organization of the Associated Charities, the Ministerial Alliance, and nearly fifty other societies of Denver, instructed its president and secretary to sign in behalf of the Federation. The Denver Times said: "No such list has ever been sent out endorsing any policy of government inaugurated in this State before."

Mr. Maling had asserted that equal suffrage was ruinous to business, and that the State's bonds were unsalable. The published statement says, among other things:

"The demand for Colorado bonds is far greater than the supply. In per capita wealth, in expenditures for education, in the percentage of homes without incumbrance, in public improvements, in all matters affecting social welfare and the humane side of legislation, Colorado stands well to the front, as may easily be verified by the reports of the United States Government.

"In all efforts that have served to forward the health and prosperity of the State, the women of Colorado have done their share. The enfranchisement of women is no longer a question here. EQUAL SUFFRAGE WAS GRANTED BY POPULAR VOTE IN 1893, AND INCORPORATED IN THE CONSTITUTION TEN YEARS LATER BY A MAJORITY THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF THAT GIVEN ON THE ORIGINAL REFERENDUM."

Mrs. Goddard is very old and very rich, two facts that tend to conservatism. The Pueblo Chieftain (referring not to her anti-suffrage views but to her general attitude) describes her as "at the head of the reactionaries among the women of the State." By her opinions, temperament and social relations, she is affiliated with the great predatory corporations of Colorado, and she has been for many years a bitter enemy of Judge Lindsey. During the contest over the U. S. Senatorship in 1911, the Legislative Committee of the Woman's Club in Colorado Springs wrote to the members of the Legislature from that county, urging them not to support any man who was a grafter and a tool of the special interests. They mentioned no names; but Mrs. Goddard took the description as aimed at the candidate whom she favored, and was so angry that she resigned from the club. Mrs. Goddard also worked zealously to have her home town "go wet." The Boulder Herald of Jan. 4, 1911, said: "We are frankly surprised to find her in the vanguard of those who would rehabilitate the liquor business at Colorado Springs."

In the second place, it is pointed out that certain desirable legislation was secured earlier in some of the non-suffrage States than in some of the suffrage States. This argument might be used with equal force against manhood suffrage. In Prussia, about one fourth of the men elect three fourths of the members of Parliament. Prussia adopted old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, etc., long before the United States, where a poor man's vote and a rich man's count equally. Yet poor men are unanimous in believing that equal suffrage for men is better than the antiquated system of elections in Prussia.

In the third place, the opponents of equal rights point out that evils exist in the suffrage States as well as outside them—labor troubles, divorces, etc. In every European monarchy the labor troubles of the United States are used as an argument against manhood suffrage and a republican form of government. "See," say the advocates of monarchy, "poor men are no better off under a republic!"

Woman suffrage has not proved a panacea; but if this is an argument against it, the same argument would condemn every previous extension of the suffrage,—the abolition of the property qualifications, the doing away with the religious tests which formerly excluded Catholics and Jews from voting, etc.

Many years ago Japan sent a commission to the United States to investigate the practical working of Christianity, with a view to adopting it as the State religion if the report was favorable. They found many evils rampant in America, and went home reporting that Christianity was a failure. The anti-suffragists argue in exactly the same line. The evils in the United States exist not because of Christianity, but in spite of it. The evils in the suffrage States exist not because of equal suffrage, but in spite of it. And, from Judge Lindsey down, almost everybody in the suffrage States who is courageously fighting those evils tells us that equal suffrage has proved a good thing.

A. S. B.

COLUMBUS AND ISABELLA

In the coming celebrations of Columbus Day the public should always be reminded that Columbus had a silent partner, Queen Isabella. When all the kings to whom he appealed for help had rejected his plea, Isabella furnished the money that made it possible for his great undertaking to succeed. Without her aid he could not have discovered America. Honor to Columbus, and honor to the woman who showed herself wiser than any of the other crowned heads of her day!

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE IS POPULAR

Democratic papers are jibing at Mr. Hughes, on the ground that he laid stress upon equal suffrage in his speeches out West, but is saying very little about it in the States where women have not yet the right to vote. But the Democrats and the Republicans alike are trying with might and main to convince the voters in the twelve enfranchised States that "Codlin's the friend, not Short." Each party is seeking there to prove that the suffrage plank in its national platform is stronger than the plank in the rival platform, and that its presidential candidate is a truer friend of the cause than is the opposition candidate. Outside of the suffrage States, both parties devote comparatively little space to this issue.

But their attitude in the suffrage States makes one thing perfectly clear. The national campaign managers are convinced that in those twelve States woman suffrage is popular with the majority of the voters. The Democrats there are not reminding people that Hughes favors the Federal amendment, while Wilson does not. The ng people that Wilson votedRepublicans are not remindi for equal suffrage in New Jersey, while Hughes did not vote for it in New York. On the contrary, each party "rubs in" the weak points of the other candidate's suffrage record, and the strong points of its own.

The anti-suffragists are always telling us that where women vote the great majority of both men and women are disgusted with equal suffrage and would like to see

it repealed. The national campaign managers, who are chosen for their political shrewdness, clearly do not believe one word of this. They know it for the nonsense that it is. Now, if most of the people who have practical experience of woman suffrage approve of it, that is the best evidence that it is a good thing. Moreover, in all the suffrage States, the men outnumber the women. If equal suffrage were popular with the women but unpopular with the men, a candidate would get more votes by talking against it than for it. But not one word against it is ever uttered by any candidate of any party, in any of those twelve States. This fact speaks volumes.

A. S. B.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR WOMEN

The coming election, women will vote for President in twelve States—one fourth of all the States in the Union.

Abraham Lincoln was the first prominent public man in America to come out for woman suffrage. In an open letter to his constituents, published in the Sangamon County Journal in 1836, he declared that the ballot ought to belong to all citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females." It was Lincoln, too, who said that this country could not go on forever half slave and half free. It cannot go on forever with the women of one quarter of the States enfranchised and those of the remaining three quarters unenfranchised. Give the women of the whole country a square deal!

A. S. B.

CONSCRIPTION IN THE DARK

The President of the United States has been given the power of conscription. By the change of one word in a bill recently smuggled through Congress, he has been empowered to "draft" men for military service. It was done without the knowledge of the country, and the fact is just leaking out. The bill was altered in committee. No one will admit that he put in the word "draft." Congress, it is said, did not half understand the measure. The country did not understand it at all.

There were both Democrats and Republicans on the committee that did this thing, and men of both parties voted for the bill. Wilson signed it, and Hughes, who has attacked Wilson upon about every other point of his record, has found no fault with him for this.

No English-speaking country has ever authorized conscription except in time of war, and then only after earnest and serious discussion. Our Congress has authorized it without discussion, and without the knowledge of the people. Neither men nor women have been asked if they approved. Contrast this with Australia, where the question has been referred to popular vote, and both men and women will vote upon it. Which is the better way?

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

KENTUCKY

A newly launched magazine—The Kentucky Journal—is a self-dependent effort of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs to tell the women of the State what women are doing. Its editor says that the women of Kentucky are uniting "to make the beloved Commonwealth a better and safer place in which to live; to make of the coming generations a finer type of men and women; to elevate the plane of living and to foster a genuine democracy wherein all men and all women may have a chance for the development of their higher gifts." "Suffrage News," under the editorship of Mrs. J. B. Judah, occupies a large part of the September issue.

At the Echo Rally, held Oct. 4 at the Madison County Court House, the guests of the afternoon were Mrs. Gov. Yeager of Porto Rico and Mrs. Scanlon of Los Angeles, Cal. A special program of music and speeches was offered.

The State convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association will be held in Louisville, Nov. 15 and 16.

The speakers will be Mrs. Nellie McClung of Canada, Dr. Effie McCullum Jones of Iowa, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of New York, Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee, Mrs. Tex Armstrong of Dallas, Texas, Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. James Bennett, Mrs. Thos. J. Smith, Mrs. Edmund M. Post and others.

RHODE ISLAND

Members of the Providence Woman's Suffrage Party were prominent at the Providence County Fair at North Scituate recently. Five Suffragists in an automobile float decorated in golden rod, "Votes for Women" pennants and American flags were a feature of the parade; and Miss Edith Sayles, aged 2, dressed in the stars and stripes and impersonating Little Miss Preparedness, all prepared to receive the vote in behalf of her sex, received much attention. Suffrage coffee was sold from the car, and speeches were made by Mrs. Sara M. Algeo and Mrs. George Dunbar. A large number of new members were enrolled.

NEVADA

For the second time women have served as jurors in the District Court in Reno. Seven women recently occupied seats in the jury box in the trial of a man charged with assault.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

As its winter work, the District of Columbia Equal Suffrage Association is planning a system of suffrage schools. They expect to utilize card clubs and literary societies already existing. Several clubs have already consented to devote from fifteen minutes to half an hour of each meeting to the question of equal suffrage. The lessons copyrighted by the New York State suffrage party will be used as a basis. Miss Mary O'Toole, president of the association, is chairman of the teachers' committee.

GEORGIA

Headquarters at the South Eastern Fair in Atlanta, Ga., will be opened by the State Woman's Suffrage Association, with a rest room and an exhibit of propaganda and a "Votes for Women" lunch room for the benefit of the Working Girls' Home. Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, State president, has appointed the following committee to arrange the headquarters: Miss Kate Koch, chairman; Mrs. A. C. Daniel, Mrs. E. L. Brower, Mrs. A. R. Woodall and Mrs. E. T. Martin.

INDIANA

The Woman's Franchise League of Indianapolis opened the season on Sept. 29 with a "stunt tea," supervised by a group of Smith and Vassar girls. The Vassar stunt, in charge of Miss LaStell Beck, president of the Vassar Club, and Miss Florence Beckett, was entitled "The Secret of the Vote," and the Vassar girls claimed that it solved the whole problem of obtaining suffrage. "The Lamentable Tragedy of Julius Caesar," presented by the Smith girls, was in charge of Miss Marcia Doan.

Prominent women of the State are on the committee to welcome President Wilson and his wife to Indianapolis on Oct. 12. The committee includes Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Mrs. Thomas Taggart, Mrs. John W. Kern, Mrs. J. W. Timmons, Mrs. J. M. Adair, Mrs. J. P. Goodrich, Mrs. Charles A. Bookwater, Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, Mrs. George C. Hitt, president of the Woman's Department Club, and Dr. Amelia Keller, president of the Indiana Women's Franchise League.

Nation-wide suffrage for women was endorsed by the Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars at its recent annual convention in Lockport, N. Y.

NEW YORK

The Binghamton branch of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has opened an exchange for woman's work at its Court Street headquarters. Here jams and home-made bread and biscuit will be on sale, a part of the proceeds to be used for suffrage work. Exhibitors may enter their work free of cost, and the enteprise is to embrace all forms of woman's home-made hand work.

Seventy election district captains on Long Island are planning for a suffrage booth at the Riverhead Suffolk County Fair. Its principal feature will be a pure food exhibit by suffrage housewives. These women, some of whom are famous in their communities for special dishes, are going to demonstrate their cookery. One captain, Mrs. Walters, will go forty miles to the fair, and will show how she fries her far-famed suffrage crullers.

Plattsburg rookies were good patrons of the "suffrage tea tent," which the Plattsburg Woman Suffrage Society set up at the edge of the encampment. One of the rookies reported that the woman suffrage cause is "all the rage" on the Mexican border. Waiting in camps on tenterhooks with some prospect of disfranchisement on the eve of a presidential election has given the boys on the border that how-would-you-like-it-yourself feeling, which is more convincing than arguments.

At Sea Cliff, L. I., the Suffrage Club conducted a primary election of its own while the men were voting in the State primary. Using ballots exactly like the official ones, the members voted for their choice for Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and so on. Only women were running for office instead of men.

A suffrage rally, coincident with the Republican rally at Saratoga, was attended by suffragists from all over the State. Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, chairman of the State suffrage party, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw spoke at street meetings the night before Mr. Hughes addressed the Republicans.

Those attending from New York city, besides the leaders, were: Mrs. H. Edward Drier, chairman of the Brooklyn borough division; Mrs. Helen Leavitt, Miss Mina Bruere, Miss Elinor Byrnes, Miss Alice Morgan Wright, and Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, vice chairman of Manhattan Borough Suffrage Party and assembly district leader of Westchester County.

ALABAMA

Alabama women will march in their first suffrage parade on the night of Oct. 11 at the State Fair at Birmingham. It will be a torchlight parade inside the fair grounds, around the racetrack. The Alabama Association is counting upon hundreds of marchers, as already entries have poured in both from affiliated organizations and from individuals.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul boasts of two suffrage clubs, the Political Equality League, with a membership of eighty-five, and the Woman's Welfare League, with a membership of between three and four hundred. One of the standing committees of the Welfare League is that of "Suffrage Extension." This committee has undertaken the organization of Ramsey County by legislative districts, and about 3000 cards have been signed and the districts organized with ward, precinct and block chairmen.

MASSACHUSETTS

At the National Dairy Show in Springfield this autumn the league is to have a tent with a large "Votes for Women" sign flying above it. The several speakers will be Miss Florence Luscomb, Roger Sherman Hoar, Mrs. Edward Porritt and Mrs. W. G. Dwight of Holyoke.

Some of the most ardent anti-suffragists in Massachusetts have just held a preliminary meeting to organize a State branch of the national women's association formed to work for Mr. Hughes. They met in response to a circular letter signed by Mrs. William Lowell Putnam and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Putnam being a red-hot anti and Mrs. Bird a strong suffragist. Among those who attended was Mrs. Mulligan, the leader of the so-called "non-partisan" movement against suffrage in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, with others who have long exhorted women to "keep out of politics." They have strongly denounced Jane Addams because she used her influence for a presidential candidate in 1912, and now they are not only working for a presidential candidate themselves, but trying to enlist other women to do likewise. Truly,

"Where the vanguard rests today
"The rear shall rest tomorrow."

OHIO

Mrs. W. E. Francis, of Martin's Ferry, has accepted the chairmanship of the 18th Congressional District, all whose counties have carried twice for suffrage. Mr. Francis, the Democratic candidate for Congress, as former Congressman from the 18th District, voted for the Federal amendment.

Dr. Ella G. Lupton, of Gallipolis, succeeds Mrs. C. L. Mortzolff, of Athens, as chairman of the 10th Congressional District. Dr. Lupin is a successful physician.

In the 6th District, Miss Charlotte Bannon, of Portsmouth, is the new chairman, and Mrs. T. H. McAdoo, of Athens, and Mrs. Frank Moulton, of Portsmouth, are the new presidents of their respective counties.

IOWA

The forty-fifth annual convention of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association was held in Waterloo, Sept. 19, 20 and 21. It was the largest and the most enthusiastic convention held for many years.

It opened with a conference of county chairmen as to the relative value of various lines of work. On Wednesday the reports of the State officers and the address of the State president were given; also reports from the delegates attending the National convention.

The report of the treasurer showed that about $65,000 was spent in the campaign, including both State and county funds. At the close there was a debt of between $8,000 and $9,000. This had been reduced to $2,900 when the convention met, and pledges were made to take care of the remainder. The convention voted unanimously to endorse and accept the National's plan of work and the budget of $10,000. Between $5,000 and $6,000 was raised in the convention, and there is every indication that the remainder will be pledged soon.

Interesting features were the address one evening by Mrs. George Bass, a member of the National Democratic Committee and chairman of the Woman's Bureau for the campaign, and the address the next evening by Miss Harriet Vittum, who occupies a similar position with the Republican party.

A bill for resubmission of the suffrage amendment will be introduced into the Legislature, which meets in January, 1917.

Miss Flora Dunlap, who has been president for three and a half years of the Iowa Association, and who is now leaving the State, was succeeded as president by Miss Anna B. Lawther of Dubuque. The members of the Board of Directors for the new year are: President, Miss Anna B. Lawther, Dubuque; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Des Moines; recording secretary, Mrs. James A. Devitt, Oskaloosa; corresponding secretary, Miss Bess Bissell, Dubuque; treasurer, Mrs. Ella G. Caldwell, Adel; first auditor, Mrs. W. W. Marsh, Waterloo; second auditor, Mrs. W. E. G. Saunders, Emmettsburg; additional board members, Miss Elizabeth Scott, Burlington; Mrs. Victor G. Coe, Clinton; Miss Lulu Cushman, Waterloo; Mrs. W. G. Schanke, Mason City; Mrs. Jennie L. Wilson, Cedar Rapids; Miss Belle Albert, Eldon; Mrs. A. J. McNeil, Des Moines; Miss Estelle Davis, Corning; Miss Helen Grisell, Guthrie Center; Mrs. Carrie C. Rutledge, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Bertha A. Wilcox, Ida Grove.

CONNECTICUT

The annual convention of the State association will be held this year in Bridgeport, on Oct. 25 and 26. The first meeting will be occupied with addresses of welcome, appointment of committees, etc. The reports of work done in the counties by the county chairmen and the local leagues, with the reports of some of the officers, will be given in the afternoon. The president's address and a speech by Miss Emily Pierson, the State organizer, will come in the evening, at a public meeting which will follow a dinner at the Stratfield Hotel. Political speeches on suffrage will be made during the dinner, and Congressman E. J Hill has promised to speak as the representative of the Republican party. The election of officers and discussion of future work will take place the last morning.

The University of North Carolina has women registered in all departments and professional schools, for the first time since its foundation. The department of pharmacy was the last to open its doors, but two young women have entered it this session. The law school this year has enrolled several women. Last year the medical school graduated one woman, who is now doing advance work at another college.

PARLIAMENT WILL GET RESOLUTION

(Continued from page 321)

to vote be given to every man and woman who has attained years of responsibility."

The Westminster Gazette of Aug. 17 commented on adult suffrage thus: "We are getting very near—if we have not quite reached—a general admission that there can be no step forward in the franchise which does not include women. The war has given us new ideas about women, just as it has given us new ideas about workmen. Their contribution has been immense. Never again are we likely to be told that because woman does not bear arms she should be deprived of the privilege of the citizen. * * * The problem before us therefore is to bring women into a franchise which, if it is to be really simplified, must be on an adult basis."

Public Opinion (Aug. 25) said: "'What are you to do with the women?' asked the Prime Minister last week. The nation seems to have given the answer: 'Give them the vote and let them vote in the next election.' That is today the very concrete possibility which has forced its way into the political field. Fifty years ago Lord Derby spoke of the Franchise Bill of that day as 'a leap in the dark.' This will presumably be called 'the leap in the light.'"

The indirect effect of war has been to lessen and dissolve many old prejudices, and among them the prejudice against extending the franchise to women. "It is certain," says the Monitor correspondent, "that in Parliament and out many of the firmest opponents to woman suffrage have professed themselves if not converts to the cause, at any rate unable further to oppose women's demands."

The three Gordon sisters of New Orleans spent two days in Boston last week, and Miss Kate M. Gordon addressed the organization committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A. on the outlook for the suffrage movement in the South, which she regards as very bright. She was heard with much interest.

Another Colorado View

(Continued from page 323)

Mrs. Helen Gilbert Ecob, wife of Rev. James Ecob, a woman much esteemed and beloved, who lived for years in Colorado, recorded her observations as follows:

Woman's influence is seen in the more orderly conduct of primary and caucus, and the improved condition of polling places, which are now never located near saloons. Election day is as quiet as Sunday. A woman feels no more sense of publicity in going to the polls than in going to church or postoffice.

Equal suffrage commands the nomination of a better class of officials. The laws against gambling are more vigorously enforced. Economy in administration is demanded. For example, the garbage contract in Denver was exorbitant. The Women's Civic Federation called the attention of the Mayor to the monopoly, bids were asked for, and the contract was reduced by one-half.

The elevating influence of woman is felt also in the legislative assembly. The presence of a few women has purified the moral atmosphere. The questionable clerk and typewriter no longer appear on the scene. Every bill introduced by the influence of women has aimed at a better social order. The age of protection for girls was raised to 18, and a State Home for Incorrigible Girls was secured.

The ballot helps the working woman in the same way that it helps the working man. A voteless class is always powerless.

None of the predicted evils of equal suffrage have been realized. Interest in home life has not lessened, Cupid's arrows are still invincible, husbands are loved, babies are rocked and stockings darned, just as they were before. Nowhere can mothers be found with higher ideals concerning the rearing of children, both in the home and in the schoolroom. The kindergarten associated with every public school in Denver is one result of this interest.

Does suffrage make woman unwomanly? No, the women of Colorado are as modest as those of conservative States. The offensive and aggressive are found in all ranks of society, among suffragists and anti-suffragists. One may be as obtrusive in opposing as in defending a faith. The newest new woman is the "Anti" who leaves her babies and mending to go to conventions for the purpose of telling her sisters to go home to take care of their babies and mending. One sees neither type of aggressiveness in Colorado. The reason is self-evident. When justice is accorded, the necessity for self-assertion disappears. The suffragist has no further contention. On the other hand, the anti-suffragist has yielded to the inevitable, and accepts the situation.

The true test of equal suffrage in Colorado is the womanhood developed by it. Various theories concerning the intellectual activity and breadth of thought among these women have been offered. Some say that the ozone of the Rockies vitalizes the mental as well as the physical powers. Instead of studying effete literature or pink teas, these women are studying the new primary law or the city charter. A common purpose obliterates the cruel distinctions of fashionable life and promotes comradeship between all classes of intelligent women. Here one may see the cultured daughter of the multi-millionaire in honest and thorough co-operation with the daughter of her laundress. Gossip and trivial conversation find no place in this larger life. It would seem that women are even outgrowing the hereditary feminine weakness in respect to age, for when the Legislature, in a burst of chivalry worthy of a better cause, made an exception to the registration law, allowing them to give their age as "twenty-one or over," not one woman in a hundred took advantage of the tempting opportunity. The original Eve in her was no match for the ballot.

Entrance upon the larger field of political life has broadened her interests so that she is more companionable to her husband, and longer retains the confidence of her son. A deeper self-respect, a consciousness of strength, a broader outlook upon life—these are characteristics of Colorado womanhood. Can there be any higher ideal of civilization than that in which men and women work together, carrying the life of the home into the larger circle of the Commonwealth?

CHICAGO WILL SEE BREAD INQUIRY

Housewives Want to Know Why Prices Are Soaring — Attorney to Sift Evidence

Chicago women have undertaken an investigation of the rise in the price of bread. A mass meeting of housewives, under the auspices of the Women's Association of Commerce, held soon after the announcement that the price was to be raised, resulted in the determination to find out the cause and protest.

All evidence which the women obtain will be put into the hands of State's Attorney Hoyne, and an inquiry will be conducted under the criminal code of the State, which provides for the prosecution of any corporation that shall attempt to regulate the price of commodities. In the meantime the Women's Association of Commerce has opened a school in bread-making, where the women may receive instruction.

SUPERINTENDENT IS NO DOUBTER NOW

Weights Inspector Happens to be a Woman, but Convinces Employer She Knows Business

Although opposed by State Superintendent Charles G. Johnston of the Weights and Measures Bureau, Mrs. Robert D. Johnson won a place in that department in Humboldt County, Cal., and has made a great success in the work.

The superintendent was in doubt whether a woman could make good as an inspector in his line. He now avers that "her record proves she is as capable at it as any man."

"My motto," said Mrs. Johnson in an interview, "is ' Get the cooperation of the dealers first, and the rest will be easy.' Don't try to drive them to just methods; lead them."

THOMAS CALLS ON HUGHES TO REPLY

Colorado Senator Wants to Know What Hughes Really Said to Mrs. Dodge

Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, has called upon Mr. Hughes in the New York World to reply to the following questions:

Did he not say to a committee of anti-suffragists, comprising Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Breese, Mrs. Ford and Miss Chittenden, shortly before his formal acceptance of the nomination, that—

"I have always been opposed to woman suffrage, probably because Mrs. Hughes has always been strongly opposed, and my daughters, so far as they have thought at all, think with their mother. All the women of my family have found their needs and duties in their homes. I am talking to you not for publication. If I have any announcement to make publicly, I prefer to make it when the time comes, through the usual channels. As a presidential candidate I shall not add to nor take away from the party platform.

"As a private citizen I reserve the right of giving my personal views if it seems desirable that I shall do so, and I reserve the right—a lady's right—of changing my mind. I do not say that I will make any announcement or that I will not. I should prefer not to do so, but it may not be possible for me to go through the strife of political campaign, particularly of this political campaign, and keep silent.

"I shall not go into the arguments usually advanced by one side or the other, because my own convictions arise from an entirely different point of view. There may be many who disagree with me, but I cannot see how any candid mind can study conditions and believe that votes will permanently be denied to women. The increasingly active feminist movement, to my mind, makes the ultimate granting of votes to women lamentable but inevitable.

"The feminists are not going to drop this fight. We shall have a constantly intensified effort among the feminists perfecting their organization and a constantly increasing struggle and bitterness between sexes unless we give it to them.

"Sex antagonism and the subversion of national issues into petty personal issues is to me more lamentable still, more ruinous to our womanhood and our country, than the doubling of the electorate or votes for women, calamitous as that may be."

Senator Thomas is a Democrat, and would, of course, be glad to believe this story about the Republican candidate. Mr. Hughes will doubtless be heard from in reply.

Federal authorities have started an investigation of election frauds in Mingo and McDowell counties of West Virginia. In the bipartisan primary is is alleged that every form of cheating was practiced, including importation of voters, fraudulent registration, ballot box stuffing, dishonest counting, and even the "voting" of dogs, mules and dead men.

WOMEN SET OUT TO CLEAN CITY

Suffragists in Pittsburgh Tabulate Places That Need Influence of Mothers' Hand

Pittsburgh suffragists are starting a public house-cleaning without waiting for the vote. Finding a menacing sanitary condition, the Equal Franchise League of Pittsburgh, headed by Miss Myra A. Johns, is conducting an investigation.

The committee is compiling detailed lists of unsanitary places and the violations of the law which are responsible for the condition; distributing literature, and flashing educational bulletins on moving picture screens, and it will soon call meetings to take the first steps toward new model health laws.

STUDY QUESTIONS, THEN VISIT POLLS

California Man Believes Women Are Not Bound by Past Traditions or Bosses

That the women of California use their own brains when they vote, is the opinion of Rex B. Goodsell of San Bernardino, vice-president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and former prosecuting attorney for his State.

He says that nearly all the California women vote, and apparently find nothing distasteful in so doing. He reports that women gather together and discuss political questions, and then vote, not as their forefathers did, but as they themselves think. This is different from the program of many men, who vote as their fathers did or as their party leaders tell them.

Mrs. T. J. Walsh, wife of Senator T. J. Walsh and vice-chairman of the Democratic State central committee, has been asked by the National committee to work in Montana to interest the women in the organization of a Woodrow Wilson League. Mrs. Walsh has communicated with the leading women in 37 counties, and in many sections the work is well under way. Later in the fall Mrs. Walsh intends to have women from different parts of the country speak to the various clubs and leagues.

Oct. 7 and 21 have been designated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as Federal amendment days in every State in the Union. Suffragists all over the country will mark the progress and status of the suffrage amendment with public demonstrations consisting of speeches, concerts and tableaux.

Public meetings will be held on the steps of City Halls and court houses on Oct. 7, and the first reports will be given on the canvass of Congressional candidates and their views on suffrage.

DONATIONS.

Previously acknowledged	$3,037.10
Mrs. Mary Fels	100.00
Mrs. B. F. Hooker	10.00
Mrs. Anson Mills	20.00
Dr. Julia Holmes Smith	5.00
Caroline Elizabeth Howland	10.00
Celia A. Hayward	5.00
Mrs. Anderson Orton	10.00
Mrs. Kate H. Biggers	10.00
Miss Rachel Powell	10.00
Mrs. Robert G. Shaw	20.00
Mary Lee	10.00
Mrs. Grace A. Johnson	1.69
Florence H. Fitch	6.31
Miss Eva Channing	5.00
Ada Bowles	2.00
Ruth A. Wheeler	1.00
Mrs. Vaughan Reed Lawton	10.00
Miss Jessie L. Hood	1.00
Total	$3,274.10

CANADA'S WOMEN VOTERS

(From the Monitor)

In granting women equal political rights with men, Manitoba and Alberta took precedence among the Canadian provinces, but Saskatchewan may claim the honor of being the first to give women the opportunity of exercising the right of franchise under the terms of the larger citizenship, says the Christian Science Monitor. For several days, in the middle of September, the women of the seven cities and fifteen populous towns of the province were enjoying the novel experience of registering as voters. We are told, by a competent observer of the proceedings, that a visit to the registration booths, during the progress of registration, was something in the nature of an inspiration to those wishing to see the public affairs of the country raised to a higher level. At the booths, it is recorded, scenes were witnessed that "are surely prophetic of wonderful changes for future generations." For example:

"First of all, the registration booths themselves were to a hitherto unknown extent located in private residences, the 'living room' or the 'den' being temporarily turned over to the work of the State, with formal 'official notices' taking the place of pictures on the wall, with other 'notices' beside the front door, while the door itself bore the friendly message, 'Please Walk In.' Into such a registration booth no woman had any cause for hesitation to enter."

The atmosphere of the old-time registration booth and polling place, in short, is gone. A new leaf has been turned in Canadian electoral history. Mothers come with daughters, wives come with fathers. The younger men are missing here, as they are missing everywhere in Canada. Dramatic incidents are not lacking. A young mother enters with babe in arms. She registers. Where is her husband? In the French trenches. Another mother enters. She registers. Her sons have voted for the family in the past. Where are they now? At the front, of course.

The young men who left Canada at the call of their country will find a better Canada on their return. Their mothers, wives and sisters are making it so. In no part of the world has reform taken greater strides than in Canada, during the last two years. The bars, throughout a large part of the Dominion, are closed, and closed probably for good; the liquor interest has been eliminated in politics, the refining influence of the home has taken its place. There must inevitably be enacted better laws, and good laws will be enforced. All things of late, in Canada, have been working together toward woman's entrance into possession of her own. The return of world peace will find her well advanced in understanding many points of concern to the government of the country which man, with all his cleverness and adaptability, has failed to grasp. For one thing, she will have learned that politics, to be clean at the top, must first be clean at the bottom.

WILL CONFER ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Trade Union Leagues of Mid West Cities Meet to Help Women Workers

The eight-hour day for women is becoming as much of an issue as the men's eight-hour day among the unions. A call has been issued by the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, in co-operation with the leagues of St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., and Springfield, Ill., for an interstate conference to be held in Chicago Oct. 6, 7 and 8. Each central body in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado and Illinois has been asked to send two trade union women delegates. This conference is called to plan ways and means for securing the eight-hour day for women, by both organization and legislation.

WILSON REPEATS HIS ENDORSEMENT

President, Writing to Oregon Club, Fears That Partisanship May Block Attainment

President Woodrow Wilson, in a letter to the Democratic women of Oregon last week, said he believed it to be a great hindrance to the cause of equal suffrage that some workers in the cause were deliberately making a partisan use of it.

The letter, addressed to Miss Leona L. Larrabee, president of the Women's Democratic Club of Portland, Ore., said in part:

"I cannot help having the feeling that the intelligent women of Oregon need no intimation from me as to what are the real issues of the present campaign or the real concern that women must have with those issues.

"As a very sincere advocate of the extension of suffrage to women, it seems to me a very great disservice to the cause that partisan use should be made of it, particularly at a time so critical as this, when the question is about to be determined whether we shall keep the nation upon its present terms of peace and good will with the world or turn to changes of policy which may alter the whole aspect of the nation's life."

After three years of full franchise it is reported that Norwegian women have helped enact laws improving the conditions of the home. In 1915 they extended the maternity insurance laws enacted in 1909, when they had only partial suffrage. In 1915, also, Norwegian women pushed forward the most advanced laws for the protection of illegitimate children that are in force in any country. They have also gained equal chances and equal pay with men in State offices.

DR. SHAW MERITS VOTE PRIVILEGE

(Continued from page 321)

political understanding that a good many men may envy. The mother instinct crops out; an instinct that the world needs to preserve and to employ."

The New York World of Sept. 12 said:

"For an orator to be able in the haste of public speaking to define in a pat phrase the whole art of government, shows a rare acquaintance with a complex subject. At any rate, there is no doubt of Dr. Shaw's qualifications for the ballot."

SUFFRAGE ENVOYS WELCOMED HOME

Golden Flier Enters New York With Distinguished Escort—Speeches at Headquarters

The Golden Flier, the yellow suffrage automobile, has safely brought its passengers, Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke and Miss Nell Richardson, to New York, after a six-months' tour over 17,000 miles of the United States, which included being lost for four days in the Arizona desert, shot at on the Mexican border, twenty-four hours without water, stuck in six feet of Washington snow, and losing an axle in the waters of the Oregon.

When the car came down Fifth Avenue on the afternoon of Sept. 30, it was met by fifteen other automobiles, filled with cheering suffragists, and was led to suffrage headquarters by four girl buglers. Flags and yellow pennants were displayed along the way, and at headquarters a welcoming line of suffragists, including Miss Mary Garrett Hay, State chairman, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis and many borough chairmen, greeted the travelers. Speeches of welcome were made by Miss May, Dr. Davis, Mrs. Fred Schuyler, of Buffalo, Mrs. Martha Suffern, of New York, Miss Annie Doughty, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Howard.

DOCTOR APPROVES WIDOW PENSIONS

Specialist Thinks State Should Aid Fatherless Children by Legislation

Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the preventive medicine department of the University of Missouri comes out in the St. Louis Labor as a staunch believer in pensions for widowed mothers. He says:

"Any civilized State or community must look after the welfare of the children born in that community. Presumably all children have two parents able to take care of them. Suppose, however, the breadwinner, who is usually the father, dies, is killed, becomes insane, or is put in the penitentiary. What is to become of the mother with a number of children dependent upon her?

"During the last few years this subject has been widely considered, with the result that many States are now providing for the care of dependent children. Such provision usually goes under the head of mothers' pensions.

"Missouri was the first State, 1911, to pass a law granting an allowance to mothers whose husbands were dead or in prison, and who had children under 14 years of age.

"In 1913, out of 42 Legislatures which were in session 27 had bills before them providing for the support of dependent children in their own homes at the public's expense, so that at present many cities have provisions which are more or less adequate for this class of children. Such allowances should not be regarded in the light of charity. The child of today is the citizen of tomorrow, and there is no more enlightened way in which the public can spend its money than in caring for the welfare and education of children who through no fault of theirs have become dependent."

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Worth of a Girl, by Bertha Pratt King. Publishers, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York City. Price 25 cents.

Speeches of The Flying Squadron, edited by J. Frank Hanly, Oliver Wayne Stewart. Publishers. Hanly and Stewart, 707 Odd Fellow Bldg., Indianapolis. Price $1.50.

1916 Year Book, The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Published by the Endowment at 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

The Road Together, by George Middleton. Publishers, Henry Holt & Co., New York City. Price $1.00.

Clothing for Women, by Laura I. Baldt. Publishers, J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. Price $2.00.

Constitution of the Five Nations, by Arthur C. Parker. Publishers, University of the State of New York. Free on application.

Clover and Blue Grass, by Eliza Calvert Hall. Publishers, Little, Brown Co., Boston. Price $1.25.

IN THE MAGAZINES

"Child Welfare Work in California," by Hastings H. Hart.—Survey, Sept. 30.

"California Child Welfare Work."—California Outlook, Oct.

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An Object Lesson
Think On These Things
Arms Versus Armies
Do Women Want To Vote

A Play?

Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed's play JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT is a pleasing bit of satire which can make money for any suffrage league. Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars.

Answers to Antis?

Miss Blackwell's pamphlet, a BUBBLE PRICKED, is a gold mine of information with which to confound the opposition.

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When will prejudice quit tackling progress? A big notion can't be checked. You'd think that after the episode with Columbus and the encounter with the submarine, the airbrake and all the other sound thrashings "conservatism" has received, the bigots would understand that their day is gone. As well try to check a comet as impede a vital improvement. The right idea is invincible. Our course winds ever on and upward.—Herbert Kaufman in the Boston Herald.

Queens and Goddesses

By Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

Scene—Congress, during a woman suffrage debate. The Congressmen are, as usual, moving about, talking, reading, dozing, and one, an anti-suffragist, is speaking.

Congressman—I shall vote "No" on this measure, but I wish to say I take my stand for Woman's protection, for her own sake. No one honors Woman, no one respects her more, than I do; as queen and goddess I love and adore——

(Suddenly in an open space in front of the Speaker's desk appear Pallas Athene and Cleopatra.)

Cleopatra—
Strange little man without weapons, what can you mean?

Pallas—
I, in my time, was a goddess——

Cleopatra—
And I was a queen.

Pallas—
Men knelt with gifts at my altar, gifts of ivory and gold,
Bowls of bronze and of silver chased by the tools of old.
No council of chiefs was held, no treaty of war begun
But they prayed to me for wisdom——

Cleopatra—
And all that I wished was done.

Pallas—
My name was spoken with reverence, for the mortal's breath
That jests on the name of a goddess calls soon for death.
But here one spoke of his goddess, likening her to a hen.
Think you Immortals suffer such words from the lips of men?

Cleopatra—
And one was talking of queens for many an hour,
Till I longed to clap my hands with their old, old power
And cry "Come hither, my guards, take this old man away,
For his ignorant talk of queens, wearies your queen today."

Pallas, more kindly—
If you have each a goddess, as all of you boast,
Hurry and bring her here, here, where you need her most.
She must be strong and wise; while ye, O mortals, are weak.
Pray that she come and save you, from the foolish words you speak.
If you have each a goddess——

Congressman, recovering from his astonishment—
Yes, but home is her shrine.

Pallas—
Ah, I have seen those shrines, lovely, many, as mine,
But women are toiling in them, toiling like slaves.
Are they your goddesses?

Congressman, confused—
Yes.

Cleopatra—
Surely the old man raves!
I know the fate of captives and slaves of the East!
They must work till they die, or are sold like a beast.
This man owns them by thousands.
They toil amid wheels that grind.
They are his slaves.

Congressman, faintly—
No, queens.

Cleopatra, angrily—
The man is mad or blind.

Pallas—
Nay, nay, Daughter of Egypt, he is neither blind nor mad,
But talking as men still talk when their cause is bad.
To cover an ugly truth he uses a pretty phrase
As even the Gods have done in the good old days.
He knows that the woman who toils for some one else to be rich
Is no more a queen than the man who digs a ditch.
He knows that the wife at home, whom he does, as he says, revere,
Is not a goddess, or else he would seek her counsel here.
He knows her merely a woman, and he wants no woman to share
His power——

Cleopatra—
Why does he not say so?

Pallas—
Because he does not dare.

Cleopatra—
Dares not? Is he a coward?

Pallas—
Nay, he fears where he ought.
For as some men think of women they are wise to hide their thought.
(She turns to Congressman.)
Mortal, I am a goddess. Do not tremble and shrink.
I read your heart about women—all that you wish and think.
Base it is, and unworthy, but I strike you not dead at my feet.
This is my sentence upon you—a punishment meet—
When you tell your thought of Woman, you shall tell the truth.
How you despise her wholly—all but her beauty and youth.
Henceforth when you speak of Woman, you shall tell all your heart.

Congressman, terrified—
I must be silent forever! (A pause.)

Pallas to Cleopatra—
Come, Queen, we may now depart.

SAYS HE IS PAID FROM THE EAST

South Dakota Campaign Manager Claims to Be Financed by Massachusetts Antis

Mr. Charles McLean, the leading anti-suffrage worker in South Dakota, takes exception to a recent article in the Sioux Falls Press, and claims that he knows nothing of the plans of the liquor people in their opposition to equal suffrage. "As we understand it," says the Pierre Daily Capital, "the gentleman claims to be working under the direction of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. This Association has long been furnishing the newspapers of the country with copy opposed to the extension of franchise to women. The suffrage workers of this State have not charged Mr. McLean with being employed by liquor money, but every newspaper man in America knows that the liquor interests have been the great contributors to anti-suffrage campaigns."

ATTORNEY WANTS WOMEN JURORS

Vice Investigator Believes Women Could Render Great Services in Trials

Before members of the Women's Night Court Committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, District Attorney James E. Smith described the incompetent jury service often seen in trials where women are arrested as street-walkers. He said he hoped the day would soon come when women may serve as jurors in such cases.

"The five jurors who recently voted to acquit 'Sam the Pedler' shirked their duty as jurymen," he said. "They refused to listen to the testimony of the women witnesses because in their first stories they had been forced to lie under threats of death. Jurymen of that stamp are among the hardest things we have to contend with in making an investigation of this sort. I hope that the day is not far distant when we may have a jury of women sitting in vice cases. We need the support of intelligent women, for there are many ways in which they can help us."

Other speakers at the meeting advocated the appointment of a woman magistrate for the Night Court.

A headline in the Monitor of Sept. 30 reads: "Indians Wish Standing Only as Citizens." The women of the United States wish just that very thing when they ask for the ballot.

Illinois Democrats Nominate Woman as Elector at Large

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Prominent Suffragist Lawyer, Is First Woman to be Honored in Such Manner—Drafted Bill Giving Illinois Women Partial Suffrage

The Illinois Democrats, for the first time in their history, have nominated a woman as a candidate for presidential elector at large. This woman, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, was the leader of the suffragists who visited the convention in Peoria four years ago, when the question of enfranchisement was almost totally ignored.

Mrs. McCulloch drafted the bill which gave the women of Illinois partial suffrage in 1913. She is a

lawyer by profession, and is one of the pioneers of her sex in that calling. She has been a prominent suffragist for the last twenty-five years, working unceasingly in Illinois and as a member of the National Woman Suffrage Association, of which she is a life member.

Under the heading, "Office Seeks the Woman," the Chicago Herald says:

"Strangely rapid in truth has been the latter phase of the revolution which led the Democratic convention to proffer this honor to the notable suffrage leader of Evanston. For so short a time ago she was but a scarcely tolerated visitor, calling with more boldness than hope upon similar conventions.

"A suffrage leader during a quarter of a century, a pioneer for her sex in the professions, Mrs. McCulloch bridges the gulf between the old and the new. Feminist leader, lawyer, wife, humanitarian, by her charm and her good sense she has disarmed the enemy, while she showed her followers the way to progress.

"The drafting of the woman suffrage bill, Mrs. McCulloch's handiwork, was a brilliant achievement. At one stroke she rendered the immediate acquisition of partial franchise possible and contrived that great experiment in government which has been so effective in convincing the nation of the essential wisdom of extending suffrage."

Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch are law partners, and he is as ardent a suffragist as his wife. They were married by Dr. Anna H. Shaw and made their wedding trip to South Dakota, where a suffrage amendment was pending, and Mrs. McCulloch was under promise to speak in the campaign. That was more than twenty years ago.

She was the first woman in Illinois to serve as justice of the peace.

Mrs. McCulloch has three sons and a daughter. Some of her children are taller than she is. She has been busy of late giving "spreads" for them and their college friends.

LAST LAUGHS

"That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin," said the admiring friend.

"I never thought much of the pin test," answered Mrs. Cayenne. "Try him with an umbrella."—Christian Register.

The cynical person was standing in front of an exhibition of local art talent labeled "Art Objects."

"Well, I suppose Art does object, and I can't blame her, but there doesn't seem to be any help for it," he finally said.—Chicago Herald.

"In your sermon this morning you spoke of a baby as 'a new wave on the ocean of life,'" said the church warden, to the vicar.

"I did," replied the vicar; "it was a poetic figure of speech."

"Don't you think 'a fresh squall' would have hit the mark better?"—Stray Stories.

The physician had been called in haste to see a small negro who was ill. After a brief examination the doctor announced: "This boy has eaten too much watermelon."

"O, doctah," expostulated the parent of the ailing one, "dey ain't no sich t'ing as too much watahmillion. Dat niggah jus' ain' got 'nough stomach."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Marie, supple and slender, and Aunt Clara, bulky and benign, had returned from a shopping expedition, during which each had been trying to buy a ready-made suit.

At the house Marie was asked what success each had had in her efforts to be fitted.

"I got along very well," said Marie, "but Aunt Clara is getting so fat that about all she can get ready-made is an umbrella."

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were both growing very plump. Every effort to reduce their weight had proved fruitless.

"It is too bad," said a mutual friend to a sympathetic physician. "The Smiths are so fond of each other, and used to be so graceful and slender when they were first married!"

"Ah, well," replied the physician, "think how much more they are to each other now!"

"Papa," inquired a young hopeful of seven, as he looked up from a book, "here's a word which puzzles me—diplomacy?"

"Diplomacy, my son," said the old man, "means doing or saying just the right thing at just the right time."

"Ah! then I guess I exercised diplomacy last night."

"How, my boy?"

"Why, I rolled Johnny over into my place just before ma came in with the castor oil, and then back again just before she came to the other side."

RESPECTS WOMAN'S UPLIFT INFLUENCE

Association Opposed Finds W. Virginia Agriculture Commissioner Knows Mothers Count

The reply of Hon. H. E. Williams of West Virginia, Commissioner of Agriculture, to a letter from the president of the national body opposed to woman suffrage asking prominent men of the State to oppose the measure, is of especial significance as indicative of the attitude of the influential voters of the State. Mr. Williams said:

"I have given very careful consideration to both sides—those in favor and those against woman suffrage. I have a fairly good knowledge of the character of womanhood in West Virginia, and I am strongly in favor of granting to the women of my State the right of suffrage. I don't know much about the women of New York, but I do know that women of West Virginia, as an average, will rank above the men in morality and education. They are certainly the equal of the men from the standpoint of intelligence, and I have found it is always safe to place them on the side of every movement for civic improvement and human uplift. I have found them most interested and informed on most public questions, and I have also found them interested in the home and in every phase of home life, to the extent of a desire to participate in the elections where men are selected to make laws and enforce them. I think a mother has as much right to express her views on questions which govern the conditions under which her boys and girls are to be reared as the father has; and she is certainly as much, if not more, interested in all these questions.

"But if there were no other reasons determining this matter in my mind, I would be for woman suffrage because of the people who are opposed to it. You will find, if you will undertake the classification of those who favor and those who oppose, every political crook, every man who undertakes to manipulate elections, every white slaver, every saloonkeeper and practically every violator of the law; and their reasons are easily seen. They fear woman's vote, and their fear is well grounded.

"The surprising thing to me is that there are still in this country a sufficient number of well-informed, patriotic, law-abiding, respectable women to form a National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage."